

## LIND'S PRESENCE IN CITY OF MEXICO NOT ACCEPTABLE

Secretary Aldape Confirms Insult to United States.

## HE IS ACTING ON HUERTA'S ORDERS

Officially Admitted That Washington Is Facing Grave Crisis in Dealings With Mexican Republic—Outbreak Threatened as Result of Huerta's Arrogant Attitude.

## Minister Confirms Order as to Lind

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
London, August 8.—The London Times has received the following cablegram from Manuel Aldape, acting Foreign Secretary of Mexico: "Mexico City, August 7. 'By order of the President of the republic, I declare, as being in charge ad interim of the secretaryship of foreign affairs, that if Governor Lind, sent by President Wilson, does not produce his credentials in proper form, and with them recognition of the government of the Mexican republic, his presence will not be acceptable in the country.'"

The Times prefaces Aldape's message with the following editorial note:

"The strain in the relations between Mexico and the United States has reached the breaking point. General Huerta has evidently determined to defy the American government and to persist in his refusal to resign the presidency or to allow foreigners to take a hand in the pacification of his country."

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Washington, August 7.—Official admission was made today for the first time that the administration faces a crisis in its dealings with Mexico. Senator Bacon, practically the mouthpiece of the President, in opposing consideration of the Clark resolution for an investigation by the Senate, declared:

"The President of the United States is face to face with the gravest emergency that has confronted us since I became a member of the Senate. It is much graver than that which faced us in the Cuban situation. That was a tempest in a teapot, compared with what we may be required to do to establish order in Mexico and maintain it for a generation or two."

This was supplemented on the Senate side of the Capitol by the statement of one of the most prominent Democrats:

"If the declaration made by Huerta's acting Minister of Foreign Affairs is authoritative and official, the lid will blow inside of forty-eight hours," he said.

It is expected that the President's representative, former Governor Lind, will reach Vera Cruz tomorrow evening.

At the White House and State Department there is a disposition to doubt that the "notice" of Minister Aldape has behind it the authority of Huerta.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## SOUTH REQUESTS HALF OF MONEY TO BE DISTRIBUTED

Bankers Consult With McAdoo Over Deposit of Federal Funds.

## TENTATIVE PLANS ARE AGREED UPON

After Conference, Financiers Adopt Resolutions Expressing Thanks for Assistance, and Confidence in Administration—They Are Addressed by President Wilson.

Washington, August 7.—Tentative plans for the distribution of the South's share of the \$50,000,000 of government deposits to be placed with the banks in the agricultural States to assist in the fall movement of the crops were agreed upon at conferences here today between officials of the Treasury Department and about 100 bankers representing thirty-six Southern cities. Final plans, including the allotment of the Southern banks' share, will not be announced until after conferences with Western bankers tomorrow and with those from the Pacific Coast next Thursday. The Southerners asked that they be given at least half of the total to be deposited.

At the conclusion of the conference, resolutions were adopted expressing appreciation of the administration's proposed relief, and agreeing to the terms and conditions imposed. The bankers also, by resolution, expressed confidence in the administration, and the belief that its co-operation in assisting the movement of the crops was an indication of its desire faithfully to serve the needs of the whole country.

Currency Measure Explained.  
Secretary McAdoo, Assistant Secretary Williams and other Treasury officials participated in the conference, and early in the day Senator Owen and Representative Glass, chairman of the Congressional Currency Committee, explained to the bankers the results expected to be accomplished by the administration's currency measure.

Later, the bankers called at the White House, where they were received by President Wilson. The President told the delegation that the banks of the country would be treated on an equality. While the President's remarks were of a confidential character and the bankers were loath to discuss them, it became known that the President made it plain that the banks of this administration would be not to permit alliance between banks in any section of the country and the government.

The conference was opened today with an address by Secretary McAdoo, in which he explained the purpose of the currency measure, the general character of the security which he will require; the time proposed for making the deposits with the banks, and the time suggested for their withdrawal. He then invited the bankers to make comments and recommendations regarding details for carrying out the plan.

The delegation were called upon and explained conditions in their respective sections, indicated the amount of policy. The resolution was finally forced off the day's calendar.

President Wilson was unmoved by advice from Mexico City depicting the Huerta government as inimical to Mr. Lind's mission. He let it be known, that so far as he was able to learn, there was not the slightest demand from the American people for intervention, and declined to discuss alternatives that might be based in event that the efforts of the American government to help restore peace in Mexico were rejected.

The President is confidently hopeful that a peaceful solution of the Mexican trouble can be effected. He made it plain to callers that, unadvised officials to the contrary, he would regard the news dispatches giving the attitude of Mr. Lind's presence in Mexico as undesirable. While there is little disposition to doubt the veracity of the news dispatches giving the attitude of the Huerta government against Lind, there is hope among other administration officials that upon mature reflection such intimations formally will be conveyed to the Washington authorities.

Thinks Mistake Vital.  
The President is known to hold the opinion that the Huerta administration would make a vital mistake to refuse at this stage of the situation to receive an envoy from the chief executive of the United States, even if the envoy were to be received by the Huerta government as a mere diplomatic status. Mr. Lind, it was pointed out, had been sent without credentials, so he might deal freely with propositions of all kinds in Mexico, who might inquire as to the views of the Washington administration.

It is expected an announcement of the purpose of the Washington government in sending Mr. Lind to Mexico will be made in the near future, and will make his representations, largely through the charge d'affaires of the American embassy.

Washington officials would be pleased, nevertheless, if he had the opportunity to talk with President Huerta, and outline in person the

## TREATY OF PEACE ON BRYAN'S PLANS ACTUALLY SIGNED

First of Compacts Designed to Make War No More.

## APPROVAL GIVEN BY MANY NATIONS

Salvador Gives Proposal Official Sanction, and Convention Now Is Ready to Go to Senate for Ratification—Others Are Expected to Follow Rapidly.

Washington, August 7.—The first of the international peace treaties embodying Secretary Bryan's plans was actually signed today. It was between the United States and Salvador and soon will be sent to the Senate for ratification. The terms of this convention are practically identical with the details of the international peace proposals submitted by Secretary Bryan to the nations of the world. Twenty-six countries, including most of the great powers, already have approved the plan in principle, and it is probable that the signing of other treaties will follow in rapid succession. All will be drafted on the same general lines.

Text of Treaty.  
The text of the treaty follows: "The republic of Salvador and the United States of America, being desirous to strengthen the bonds of amity that bind them together and also to advance the cause of world peace, have resolved to enter into a treaty for that purpose and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries: 'The President of Salvador, Senor Don Federico Mella, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Salvador to the United States; and, 'The President of the United States, the Honorable William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State."

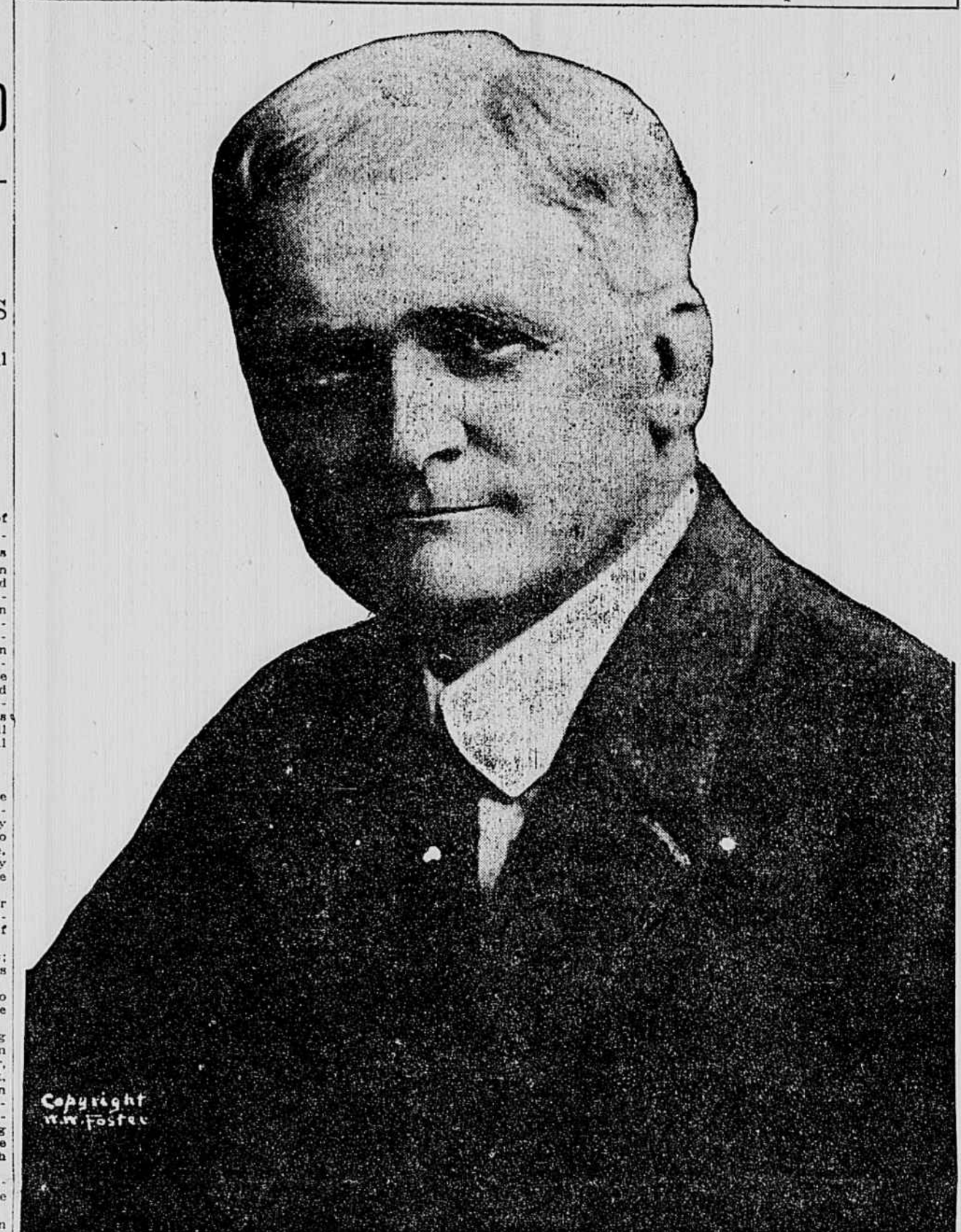
"Who, after having communicated to each other respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles: 'Article I. The high contracting parties agree that all disputes between them of every nature whatsoever, which diplomacy shall fail to adjust, shall be submitted for investigation and report to an international commission, to be constituted in the manner prescribed in the next succeeding article, and they agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during such investigation and report."

"Article II. The international commission shall be composed of five members to be appointed as follows: 'One member shall be chosen from each country by the government thereof; one member shall be chosen by each government from some third country; the fifth member shall be chosen by common agreement between the two governments. The expenses of the commission shall be paid by the two governments in equal proportion."

"The international commission shall be appointed within four months after the change of the ratification of this treaty, and vacancies shall be filled according to the manner of the original appointment."

Report to Commission.  
"Article III. In case the high contracting parties shall have failed to adjust a dispute by diplomatic methods, they shall at once refer it to the international commission for investigation and report. The international commission may, however, act upon

## Still Leads Race With Returns Almost Complete



JOHN GARLAND POLLARD. Photo by Foster.

## INNER WORKINGS ARE EXPLAINED "SHADY" POLITICIANS DEFEATING FARMERS

Witness Tells Committee How Manufacturers Brought Influences to Bear.

James L. Ewell on Stand

Emery Continues His Story of Lobbying on Senate Side of Capitol.

Washington, August 7.—The inner workings of the National Association of Manufacturers were explained today by James L. Ewell, formerly manager of a trade publication issued in connection with the organization. The witness went at great length into the internal dissensions that disturbed the organization, and attacked rather bitterly some of its officials, particularly J. P. Bird, who, he declared, treated him unfairly in discharging him from the employ of the association.

"On one occasion," he said, "I knew there was a tremendous fight on in the district of Representative Hughes, of New Jersey. I was talking to Mr. Bird when Mr. Mulhall came into the room. In his characteristic way he shouted: 'Well, I could have done better if I had more money. I didn't have enough money. There were plenty of Democrats over there, and I didn't have enough money to buy them. I think I did a—well with the money I had, don't you?'"

On another occasion, Ewell said he heard Mulhall demand \$2,500 from Bird, "for work in Washington."

Bird promised him the money, the witness declared.

Ewell told the committee of the circumstances of the resignation of Marshall Cushing as secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers. He said Cushing declined to tell the officers and directors the details of the expenditure of money in a campaign to re-elect Representative Littlefield, of Maine.

"They wanted to know just what he did with the money he had," said Ewell. "He said he thought it would not do him or the directors any good if he told them. He told me he wanted the limit to secure Littlefield's election. He wouldn't tell the directors, so he resigned."

Discussing the dismissal of E. A. Cooley and the appointment of F. R. Porter, in charge of the association's campaign for membership, Ewell quoted Cooley as saying that "Porter

## POLLARD'S LEAD IS CUT TO 1,098 BY LATE RETURNS

Only a Few Scattering Precincts Are Now Missing.

## POLLARD CLAIMS VICTORY BY 1,700

Says Missing Precincts Cannot Overcome His Lead, but Will Add to It—Recount Sought in Danville and Talk of Contest in Lee County.

Corrected returns from every county and city in the State, compiled last night, with but a few scattered precincts missing, cut down the plurality of John Garland Pollard, candidate for Attorney-General in the Democratic primary of last Tuesday, over Judge Samuel W. Williams, a Republican, to 1,098. No call for this meeting would make no comment on the returns, it was stated at his headquarters that the final figures would probably show Mr. Pollard the winner by about 800. Judge Williams will probably not formally concede defeat until the State Democratic Committee meets to canvass the returns from the various counties. No call for this meeting has yet been issued by Acting State Chairman Echols.

In many counties throughout the State county committees met yesterday and certified the local returns, thus giving absolutely accurate figures for all the cities and more than three-fourths of the counties.

Precincts are missing in fourteen counties, as follows: Albemarle, Alleghany, Amelia, Augusta, Campbell, Carroll, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Grayson, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Powhatan and Stafford. Northampton has only sent in one or two precincts, and is counted as strong for Pollard. Precincts already in from Carroll indicate Judge Williams leading slightly. The Times-Dispatch correspondent at Independence wired last night that the indications were that Judge Williams would lead over Pollard in Grayson by about twenty-five votes. It was reported from Charlottesville that Albemarle's complete vote was in the hands of the county chairman, and would not be opened until Saturday.

Chairman John Ellis, of the Campbell County Democratic Committee, has issued a call for a meeting at Rustburg today, to canvass the vote of that county. The correspondent of The Times-Dispatch in Amelia County reports that it seems to be the purpose here to withhold all information, and quotes the county chairman as saying that the ballots and returns are in bundles and that "the Attorney-General has decided that the County Committee must certify the returns only to the State Committee." The correspondent of The Times-Dispatch at Norfolk reported early this morning that complete returns from Norfolk County were not in. As a matter of fact, the authorities give no explanation of holding back the figures. Three precincts are missing in Norfolk County. Lynchburg reported that it had "raked the earth in vain" for complete figures from Campbell County.

Lynchburg came the report that the Stafford County returns had been sealed up, and that, after repeated efforts, it had been impossible to get the vote in that county. The committee will meet tomorrow to certify the Stafford returns.

## WILSON SAYS REPUBLICANS ARE MAKING TASK DIFFICULT

Seeking to Embarrass Him in Handling Mexican Situation.

REALIZES ITS GRAVITY

He Does Not Believe Public Sentiment Is for Intervention.

[By Associated Press.]  
Washington, August 7.—The American government to-night was confronted by what official Washington regarded as the most delicate situation in its relations with Mexico that has yet developed since armed revolution disturbed the peace of the Southern republic.

The threatened rebuff from the Huerta administration to the mission of John Lind, personal representative of President Wilson, en route to Mexico City, to expound the hopes of the United States for a suspension of hostilities and an orderly constitutional election in Mexico, drew from Senator Bacon, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, a declaration on the floor of the Senate today that the present situation was "the gravest in years, much graver than confronted us when the Cuban question was here."

Realizes Its Gravity.  
President Wilson realizes the gravity of the situation and manifested during the day his displeasure at the attitude of some members of the minority party in Congress, telling callers that he believes certain Republicans were making it difficult for him to handle the situation in a peaceful manner.

On this account, Mr. Wilson justified to-night the strong and emphatic language of Senator Bacon, who during a debate in the Senate on the resolution of Senator Clark, of Wyoming, Republican, demanding a general investigation of Mexican affairs, had referred to the resolution as openly "disrespectful" and "flouting in the face of the President" while the latter was endeavoring to effect a peace

policy. The resolution was finally forced off the day's calendar.

President Wilson was unmoved by advice from Mexico City depicting the Huerta government as inimical to Mr. Lind's mission. He let it be known, that so far as he was able to learn, there was not the slightest demand from the American people for intervention, and declined to discuss alternatives that might be based in event that the efforts of the American government to help restore peace in Mexico were rejected.

The President is confidently hopeful that a peaceful solution of the Mexican trouble can be effected. He made it plain to callers that, unadvised officials to the contrary, he would regard the news dispatches giving the attitude of Mr. Lind's presence in Mexico as undesirable. While there is little disposition to doubt the veracity of the news dispatches giving the attitude of the Huerta government against Lind, there is hope among other administration officials that upon mature reflection such intimations formally will be conveyed to the Washington authorities.

Thinks Mistake Vital.  
The President is known to hold the opinion that the Huerta administration would make a vital mistake to refuse at this stage of the situation to receive an envoy from the chief executive of the United States, even if the envoy were to be received by the Huerta government as a mere diplomatic status. Mr. Lind, it was pointed out, had been sent without credentials, so he might deal freely with propositions of all kinds in Mexico, who might inquire as to the views of the Washington administration.

It is expected an announcement of the purpose of the Washington government in sending Mr. Lind to Mexico will be made in the near future, and will make his representations, largely through the charge d'affaires of the American embassy.

Washington officials would be pleased, nevertheless, if he had the opportunity to talk with President Huerta, and outline in person the

## Seeks to Show That State's Star Witness Has Told Conflicting Stories.

Atlanta, Ga., August 7.—Attacking the testimony of James Conley, chief witness for the prosecution in the trial of Leo M. Frank for the murder of fourteen-year-old Mary Phagan, attorneys for the defense today sought to show that the negro was unworthy of belief. Harry Scott, representative of the National Detective Agency, employed by the National Pencil Company to investigate the case, testified that Conley had repeatedly told him one thing and the city detectives another. Scott also swore that he informed the police immediately after the discovery of the murder that Mrs. Arthur White had seen a negro sitting at the foot of the factory steps when she visited the pencil plant on April 26.

The prosecution contended that this information had been withheld from the State until June 7.

Scott was the second witness called by the defense, the first being Dr. W. Childs, introduced to controvert the testimony of Dr. H. F. Harris as to the time of the girl's death and other material points. Dr. Childs's testimony was purely in the guise of an expert. He characterized evidence similar to some of that offered by Drs. Harris and Hurt as "remarkable guesswork."

The examination of Detective Scott was extended and was concluded just before court adjourned for the day. Only three witnesses were called by the State today.

Interest to-day centered largely in the testimony of C. B. Dalton, mentioned in the testimony of James Conley. Dalton testified that he had visited the pencil factory, where the Phagan girl's body was found. He swore that he had met the defendant at the factory and that Frank had received women visitors in his office. Dalton gave no specific dates either in his direct or cross-examination.

Dr. Harris today reiterated certain statements in his previous testimony. These included the declaration that the Phagan girl was killed a half-hour after eating certain articles shown in court, and that she was assaulted just before death. The State rested at the close of his testimony.

Dr. Childs was first summoned by the defense. He said he did not examine the body of the dead girl, but based his opinions upon testimony as to facts given by Dr. Harris. He declared the food exhibited in court might have been in the girl's stomach much longer than a half-hour before death. He also swore that what Dr. Harris considered evidences of assault might have been due to other causes.

Impossible to Overcome Lead.  
After a careful analysis of the missing precincts last night, on the basis of the vote they have cast in previous elections, the Pollard forces asserted that it would be impossible to overcome the lead already gained.

"If we get one out of six of the votes yet to be reported," was the statement of Mr. Pollard's campaign manager, "we will win. As a matter of fact, we expect to break more than even with what is to come. Chesterfield is not all in and will give us some support. Northampton will pile up our majority. We will get some from Albemarle and in Dinwiddie. Carroll County will not go much against us; Grayson is almost all in hand, and in the other counties, only missing small scattering precincts, where the vote is small. On the figures we have compiled from reliable sources we will carry the State by 1,700."

Judge Williams expressed great interest in the figures from many sections last night, but made no comment. While he does not concede defeat, and in fact does not expect to take any action on the matter until the figures are canvassed, it was practically admitted at his headquarters that from 600 to 800 votes, even though the few remaining precincts might cut down Mr. Pollard's plurality somewhat.

House Contests.  
Official returns canvassed yesterday at Tappahannock gave Prince William a majority of 49 votes over H. L. Newbill for the House of Delegates from Essex and King and Queen Counties. Official returns in the House contest in Hanover County were: Walton, 429; Hart, 25; Ellis, 228. Mr. Walton being declared the nominee. For the floater district composed of Hanover and Williams counties the vote stood: Cummings, 369; Wilberoy, 251. Mr. Cummings being declared the nominee. In the race for the House of Delegates from Princess Anne county J. T. Mallon won the nomination, receiving 329 votes to 237 cast for his opponent, A. O. Baum. Complete returns from Chesterfield give the result there: Baker, 535; Ragland, 452. Captain Baker being declared the nominee. Mr. Bonfant won as the floater delegate, receiving 443 votes to 474 for his opponent, Mr. Clark.

Recount in Danville.  
Already there is talk of contests and of recounts. The following special was received last night from Danville: "Messrs. Eugene Withers, Rice Gwynn, R. L. Dibrill and James H. Wilson, supporters of John Garland Pollard in Tuesday's primary, at a conference to-day decided to appeal to

(Continued on Second Page.)

(Continued on Third Page.)

(Continued on Second Page.)